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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2010-05

# Chlorothalonil

*(publié aussi en français)*

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the amendment of the preharvest interval for chickpeas on the product label of Bravo 500 Agricultural Fungicide, containing technical grade chlorothalonil, is acceptable. The specific use approved in Canada is detailed on the label of Bravo 500 Agricultural Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 15723.

The evaluation of this chlorothalonil application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for chlorothalonil is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL for chlorothalonil in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already legally established, is as follows.

**Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Chlorothalonil**

| Common Name | Residue Definition | MRL (ppm) | Food Commodity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorothalonil | tetrachloroisophthalonitrile, including the metabolite 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-trichloro-1,3-benzenedicarbonitrile | 7.0 | Dry chickpeas |

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Applications/Amendment/Historical tab and opening the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2007-1581.

## International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. As per Table 2, the proposed Canadian MRL differs from the corresponding tolerance established in the United States (listed in 40 CFR Part 180 by pesticide) and the Codex MRL (Codex MRLs searchable by pesticide or commodity).

**Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL**

| Food Commodity | Canadian MRL | American Tolerance | Codex MRL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry chickpeas | 7.0 | 0.1* | 0.2** |

* covered by the tolerance established for "Bean, dry, seed"

** covered by the MRL established for "Beans (dry)"

## Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for chlorothalonil up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications. The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL for chlorothalonil and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) document in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.